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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BANKERS TO THE RESCUE,

THEY DECIDE THAT IT WON'T DO TO LET CARLISLE'S LOAN FAIL.

A Few of Them Jump In and Rates a Subseription for \$27,625,000 of the Fives, on Watch They Don't Expect to Make a Cent Part Patriotism and Part Expediency.

Secretary Carlisle's bond leave of \$50,000,000. free, all hids for which must be made not later than to-day, was made an assured success essterday, as far as subscriptions go, by a saides and quick change on the part of New York's financial institutions. How this came about, after that ineffect-ive meeting between the Secretary and the bankers at the Sub-Treasury a Monday, is explained by Charles S. Fairshild, President of the New York Security and Trust Company: John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; John T. Terry, Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company: Col. William L. Strong, Presdest of the central National Bank, and others. The chief engineers in the movement were En Stewarf and Mr. King, and they received and from Col. Strong and President James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank and Pyreident James Stillman of the National City Fack. Mr. Pairchild said yesterday afternoon

The fond issue is now an assured success. and the fact is due to patriotism, pure patriotis and nothing eise. It cannot be anything place as there is no money for the bankers in buring these bonds at the 'upset' price of 117 22% After the meeting in the Sub-Treasblack, and the Secretary was aware of the last. But later on Col. Strong, who is eminent in the dry goods district, and Mr. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, decided that it would be an outrage if the loan failed. New York had made a demand for bonds, and if the bankers refused to support this proposed issue it would look as if their interest was restricted to the small commission they could earn in floating the bonds. Col. Strong and others selt that failure would have a most depressing effect on the business world. After we had talked it over, I white to the Secretary late least night, tellism him that in my opinion the loan would be taken after all. This merning Mr. Stewart and his friends started out to obtain subsaciptions, and I can now say that the natire leads will be taken, maybe right here in New York. The bonds have not been taken by a syndicate, but by individual subscribers." President Stewart's office in the United States Trust Company as the centre of interest as he, and later President King of the Union Trust Company, induced the bankers to subscribe, just before he left for the day Mr. Stewart handed out the list of subscriptions. Assistant Secretary William E. Curtis and John T. Terry and others were in the office at the time congratulating Mr. Stewart on the success of his efforts. He told all that the congratulations should include President King of the Union Trust Company as well. The list of subscriptions was:

New terk Life Insurance Company, through Fresiant John A. Meccil. had made a demand for tonds, and if the

the Union Trust Company as well. The list of subscriptions was:

See York Life Insurance Company, through
Freident John A. McCell. \$3,000,000
Central State Trust Company. 2,200,000
Central State Trust Company. 2,200,000
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Central State Company. 2,200,000
Central State Company. 2,200,000
Central State Company. 2,200,000
Meshatian Trust Company. 2,200,000
Meshatian National Bank. 2,000,000
Meshatian Meshatian

Mr. Stewart said that by noon to-day the total subscriptions, including one from the Machanics' National Bank here in New York, would foot up \$50,000,000, and added: The bonds were not taken by a syndicate. This is as independent movement entirely. Each bid is independent and yet they are all at the Secretary's upset price of 117.223. The bankers and banking institutions of New York do not want the bonds, and would be glad if somebody else would step in and outbid them. That would relieve us from the necessity of taking the bonds. The bankers and others have acted purely from patriotic motives—"
"That's the truth," interrupted John T. Terry; 'that's all there is to it."

Mr. Stewart west on to say: "Mr King of the Union Trust Company should not be overlooked in the account of the hard work done to-day. I may add that I did not exactly like the spirit displayed at yesterday's meeting at the bub-Treasury. The bond issue will now be placed."

Turning to Assistant Secretary Curtis Mr. Stewart said: "If you are going to Washing. 827,625,000

the Sub-Treasury. The bond issue will now be piaced.

Turning to Assistant Secretary Curtis Mr. Stewart said: If you are going to Washington you might take these bids." and Mr. Stewart shaded the Assistant Secretary the list. Mr. Curtis left for Washington last night, Fresident King said that he was delighted with the day's events.

At the Sub-Treasury Assistant Treasurer ferdan said that he had received word from Resting giving the amount of subscriptions there to be \$1,000,000, and this, with the New York subscriptions and those already on file in the Treasury Department at Washington make the issue assured as far as subscriptions are concerned. Mr. Jordan said that he had telegraphed to Chicago, asking what could be expected from there. He has received no response. Lyman K. Gage, President of the First National Pank of Chicago, was in a number of New York bank partors yesterday. He son his way to Europe. He declined to subscribe.

This again have the great financial institu-

ber of New York bank partors yesterday. He is on his way to Europe. He declined to subscribe.

Thus again have the great financial institutions of New York city come to the aid of the Government. From a number who subscribed to the formidable list of \$27,025,005 in a single day it was asceriained it was more than ever apparent, after the Sub-Treasury meeting on Monday, that the Secretary's bond issue would fail unless aid came from New York. The Secretary has ledded on the West and the South, and they had falled him in his hour of need. The Secretary has all along believed that theage especially could be depended upon but the Windy (lity has acted in this matter just as it did when the towarnment gold reserve called for replenishment last fail. Nearly all the New York bankers who subscribed declared that at 117,223 these wasn's a panny in the operation for their lastitutions, and that they would get rid of the lastic as quitally as possible.

Some of the hankers subscribed on the Resident that if the lesue was a fall-life the secretary would invite upon moving the state of a towerment hand lasue would have in business circles in the United States had upon American securities at home and alread. The effect in Europe came in for much seasies were actuated purely by patriotic mothers were impressed with the effect that the fallies were introduced to the product that they from a tribute their subscriptions to Washington. The thind time, those who deal especially in Government conds, did not join with the subscribes and there desires who deal especially in Government conds, did not join with the subscribes and the subscribes of this movement, and load of the movement, and load of the subscribes and the subscribes bend that they followed the subscribes of the movement, and load of the movement, and load of the subscribes and

# THE BOXD PUBLICATION DENIES.

dutget at Nave that if They Were Silver Bonds the field Would Not Have Been Filed. Washington, Jan 30.-Judge Cox of the Sublemes ourt of the District of Columbia to-day tend-red his decision denying the application of tieneral Master Workman Sovereign and General necrotary McGuire, representing the Reights of I abor, for an injunction to restrain the secretary of the Treasury from issuing the great gold bonds. The first question. the Judge said, that auggested itself was what Satding had these complainants in court? was a well-known principle of law that in cases of this character the com-painants must show that the alleged degal act would, if carried into execution, distributive affect their property rights. He did not think that this had been shown. The allegation was made in the bill that the Knights of Labor had a membership of over \$5,000, and that the issue of the bonds would some a public indebtedness of about \$65,000, or one dollar for each member of the organization. This, the Judge said, could only happen in case of a per capita or poil tax, and

Continued on Second Page.

POLICEMEN YELL AT WELCH. (Wetch of Syracuse) and He Suss for \$100,

000 Damages. Judge Prvor of the Court of Common Pleas

signed an order yesterday discontinuing a suit brought by Michael F. Welch of Syracuse for \$500,000 for slander against Joseph Donohue, a police detective of this city. Charles D. Evans was Welch's lawyer in this alarming suit. A Sun reporter asked him last night how the damage had been done.

"They may seem large damages," explained Mr. Evans, "but I assure you it is all right, and everything was done to found a precedent and with a good motive in view. Michael F. Welch is 40 years old and a gentleman, and, as an evidence of that fact, I state now what is an uncommon thing, and that is, that he paid me a substantial retainer before I began his case. Well, Michael F. Welch came here from Syracuse four months ago as gentlemanty a gentleman, I suppose, then as he is now. He brought to me the most substantial references. Well, as I was saying, he came from Syracuse, and had the misfortune to run across one Joseph Donohue, a detective.

"Now there are two detectives named Donohue, and that is why our suit has been discontinued. Well, Mr. Welch came to me about a month ago and said he had been maligiously

hue, and that is why our suit has been discontinued. Well, Mr. Welch came to me about a month ago and said he had been maliciously persecuted, hooted, pointed at, and blasphemed by this Donohue, and they have and they have been a miserable existence for the last four months. Well, we sued Joseph Donohue, and after we serve our papers the Corporation Counsel comes to us and says we have sued the wrong man.

Well, you see, I had a scheme. When Mr. Welch came to me and said he wanted to sue a city official for wanton cruelty—a persecution—after thinking some I resolved that city servants were as liable as railroad servants, and I looked up Some old decisions from the tourt of Appeals. Now, Mr. Welch claimed that all the police force had been set against him by this detective. Donohue, and that on Broadway or anywhere he went they would cry at him. There he is: Look out for him? He is a thief. Ac. Well, I thought those acts were parallel cases with acts where a conductor of a train gave a pasenger a black eye and threw him off the cars, and I hoped to make the city ilable in the end. So I said to Mr. Welch rushed to him, You know the city and I said to him, You know the city and I said to him, You know the city has property and we can levy on that. In the papers I put the amount at \$100,000, and, I being out of the office on business one day just hefore the papers were going to be served, Mr. Welch rushed in and said he had been insulted again. He said that the section at the Cathedral had been set agains the papers, he said he would not be persecuted and would get even, so he ordered my man to make the amount \$500,000. and they made it \$500,000. I don't think it was exactly wise, but he is a perfect gentleman and a well-educated man of forty years of age. Why, he can quote Shakespeare and laims he is very intimate with Senator Saxton of this State.

"Why, he says that owing to this persecution he would never be able to get work again, as they have the deal of the round of the white a first, but he said he would on

first, but he said he would only be abused and he wanted revenge.

Well, after we served papers Assistant Corporation Counsel Sweetzer wrote me a note and said it was a novel suit, but that we had the wrong man, so we have discontinued it, and Welch is trying to find the right man. My clerk and Welch took a look at the man we seed one desy, and they admitted that they had the wrong number.

My clerk and Weich took a look at the man we sued one desy-and shey admitted that they had the wrong man.

"Weich is now looking up the other Donohue, but he thinks the man is keeping out of his way. But I tell you, it is my theory that there are running principles that are assimilated in those railroad cases, and in the case I would get against the city. And when we get the right Donohue we will sue again."

# MUSIC TO THEIR PRAYERS.

Some of the Congregation Objected to Re marks on "Dixie" and Stamped Out, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 30.-Hev. T. J. Shelton, a well-known clergyman of this city, had a large congregation at special services last night. He spoke on the "Law of Vibrations." He read a part of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and then said:

While the organist plays let each one of you do your own praying in your own way. The aw of vibrations is a universal principle," said the speaker, "and all movements are governed by it.

In the struggle of our fathers they had to contend against Great Britain. The organist here played God Save the Queen. It was such vibrations our fathers had to meet, said the preacher; but now listen to Yankee Doodla.

Doodle."

The organist played that tune, and the speaker went on until he came to "our late unpleasantness," and then he called for Dirle." As the organ rolled out this air everybody was delighted. Dr. Shelton then said.

everybody was delighted.

"The South was defeated because 'Yankee Doodle' was on the other side. Yankee Doodle' represented human liberty and Dixie was the chamilton of human slavery."

At this many men left the hall, one of them remarking aloud: Let's not listen to any

remarking aloud: "Let's not listen to any more of this stuff."

The speaker smiled and said he was not taking politics, but science, and had proved his proposition that men are not governed by reason, but by feeling.

The organist closed the exercises by playing "Home, Sweet Home."

# BISMARCE'S CONSTITUTION.

It is of Iron, dut Rusty-The Kalser's Re-

Hennis, Jan. 30.-While Prince Bismarck was returning from Berlin to Friedrichsruhe on Friday last, a group of spectators at the Wittenberg station inquired as to the Prince's

MR. CLEVELAND'S DEFENDERS

NOT NUMEROUS EITHER IN THE

SENATE OR THE HOUSE.

The Administration's Course Has Spite the

Democrats in Congress Into Factions—in
the President's III Health the Causer

Washington, Jan. 30.—In his speech to-day
upholding the action of Secretary Carlisle in
offering bonds for sale, Sonator Sherman, unwittingly perhaps, gave voice to the thought
that is uppermost in the minds of every one in
Washington when he expressed his surprise
that no one had come forward to defend the
Administration in its attempt to maintain the
credit of the Government. This was a rebuke
to the Democratic Senators which they not
only deserved, but which they accept without
complaint. The remark might have been
made in the House of Representatives and roceived with the same good feeling.

Senator Sherman knows what every one else
in Washington knows, although he may not

n Washington knows, although he may not have had it in mind when he spoke, that the Cleveland Administration has no defenders in Congress or out of it, who are worth mentioning. It is an interesting and remarkable fact that not for a great many years, if ever, bas a President of the United States found the mem-

bers of his own party so disloyal to him.

The Administration's lack of apologists and defenders is not due alone to the fact that the Democrats in Congress do not agree with anything the Administration does, for there is no doubt that on this very question of the Secretary's right to issue bonds some of the best Democrats in the Senate and House, lawyers of repute and ability, agree that the Secretary has full power to issue bonds for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, but they do not rise in their places to say so, because they are not in a mood to defend the Administration in anything, right or wrong.

It is, of course, true that a majority of the Democrats in Congress are opposed to the Administration's policy on almost every great question, but on the subject of a bond issue, for instance, the attitude of the Administration is conceded quite generally to be sound. Yet a Republican Senator is compelled to defend it, and to rebuke the Democrats for not doing so.

The truth is that President Cleveland and his Administration are so unpopular with the Demogratic party in Congress that it has come to be like flaunting a red flag in the face o a bull to ask a Democrat to say a good word for the Administration.

It is hard to say just when this feeling sprang up or why it has grown so fast, but it is quite apparent that its intensity and bitterness is due in a very large measure to the indigna-tion caused by the President's Hawaiian policy. As late as October last President Cleve-land was able to exert his personal influence with the members of his party and with one blow give the death stroke to the compromise financial legislation that had been agreed upon by the Democratic leaders in the He could not repeat that act of discipline to-day, for many of the men who trembled then when he cracked his whip would care nothing for such a show of

men who trembled then when he cracked his whip would care nothing for such a show of displeasure now.

The disapprobation among the rank and file of the party, as well as among its leaders at the Administration's course in the Hawaiian controversy, the attempt of the President and his advisers to foist upon the party an undemocratic and unpopular tariff measure, and his determination to wrack the Democratic organization in the State of New York by ignoring and insulting the Senators from that State, using the vacant Subrems Court Judgeship as a basis, have served to split the party in Congress into cliques and factions that are new pulling and hauling in various directions on every question that comes up, the only point upon which they all agree being that the President and his Administration are responsible for about overything that is wrong within the party. Had the President's power over Democrats in Congress been as potent last week as it was last October the Democrats in the flouse would not have dared or cared, perhaps, to run counter to his wishes in putting augar on the free list and would not have dered this week to hit him another blow between the eyes by ignoring his appeals and voting to make the income tax proposition a part of the Wilson Tariff bill.

The Democrats in Congress have not been in such an unhappy condition for many years as they are in to-day. Their accumulated

Wilson Tariff bill.

The Democrats in Congress have not been in such an unhappy condition for many years as they are in to-day. Their accumulated spite has been vented chiefly upon the Tariff bill, which has been torn to tatters, and all the important features demanded by the Administration eliminated. No wender that Prof. Wilson is sick of his job, and telling his friends that if he had known what sort of a crowd he had to deal with, he would never have undertaken it.

President Cleveland's action in nominating Mr. Hornblower, and Mr. Feckham, who is still more obnoxions to the New York Senators and those who voted with them, is resented by the party in Congress almost as strongly as his action in the Hawaiian case. The Judiclary Committee of the Senate puts on record its rebuke of the Administration for its Suprems Court nominations, and this action is followed by the Judiciary Committee of the Administration for proposing to sell bonds and use the proceeds to make good the defict in the Treasury. Neither of these reports would have been made if the President had any stanch friends among the leaders of the Senate and House, for while it is true that many Senators and Representatives disagree with the majority, and hold that the Secretary of the Treasury has no power under the Redemption act to issue bonds for any purpose, still the party discipline would have been called forward to keep the Judiciary Committee from putting an official rebuke on file. But the members of the Senate and House jump at an opportunity to hit the Administration a blow, and they get in one almost every day.

In the matter of the Remination of Mr.

Administration a blow, and they get in one almost every day.

In the matter of the nomination of Mr. Peckham, even the Fresident's personal and intimate friends have gone back on him. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin his old Cabinet officer, and the loudest volced of all the Senatorial cuckoos not only does not defend the President for his insuit to the Senate, but he readly states that in his enjuice a green mis-

was returning from Berlin to Priedrichsruhe on Fridaylast, a group of spectators at the Wittenberg station inquired astothe Prince's health. Bismarck replied that he had stood the journey remarkably well.

"You have an Iron constitution." observed some one in the crowd.

"Iron, year, but rusty," reforted Hismarck. He some one in the crowd.

"Iron, year, but rusty," reforted Hismarck. He some constitution." observed some one in the crowd.

"Iron, year, but rusty," reforted Hismarck. He some for takes care of the oleaning." It has been learned that the Prince Binnarck aware the some interview with Prince Hismarck during the latter's Prince Bismarck with the Senate. The members of the Cabinet do not escape just the some learned that the Prince Bismarck aware to be find the should not fall to call upon her.

Bismarck at Friedricharche has not been fixed yet, but it is certain to be teffur he should not fall to call upon her.

Bismarck at Friedricharche has not been fixed yet, but it is certain to be teffur he should not fall to call upon her.

Bismarck at Friedricharche has not been fixed yet, but it is certain to be teffur he should not fall to call upon her.

Bon. Waite Talks Heck to the Senate. Denven, Jan. 90.—Gov. Waite's reply to the Senate's resolution, asking him to declare an adjournment, was received in the Senate to day. The Governor says in part:

"From my best information the House is engaged in legislation, and desires to continue in the work until the business before that branch of the General Assembly is completed." In my ontainon the Governor would be derected to the business before that branch of the General Assembly is completed. "In my ontainon the Governor would be derected to the business before that branch of the General Assembly is completed." In my ontainon the Governor would be derected to the business before that branch of the General Assembly is completed. "In my ontainon the Governor would be derected to the business to the business to the business of the fall of the propose to the busi

#### ANOTHER FIRE AT HEGEMAN'S.

It Started Next Boor and Will Bring the For the second time within less than fortyeight hours the building occupied by the corporation of Hegeman & Co., druggists at 199 Broadway, was damaged by fire last night between 7 and 8 o'clock. The fire started in the rear of the fourth floor of 104, which has been unoccupied for several months. The cause is

not known. It was discovered by George Ramsey, the secretary and manager of the corporation. He was sitting in the rear office of the drug store with an insurance patrolman at the time. The patrolman sent out an alarm, and Mr. Ramsey

with an insurance patrolman at the time. The patrolman sent out an alarm, and Mr. Ramsey ran up stairs and found that the fire had gained considerable headway. The buildings at 194 and list broadway are connected in the rear by several doors. The flames spread from 194 to 1981 through these doors and soon reached the chemicals belonging to the drug atore. By the time the first engine arrives the flames lit up the sky. Two more alarms were then sent out. Before the fire was checked it had done considerable damage to the three lower floors in the rear. The front part of the building was not damaged.

The total damage to both buildings was estimated by Chief Bonner at \$30,000. Secretary Ramsey floured the loss to Hegeman & Co.s stock slone at \$35,000. He thought that \$75,000 would barely cover the damage done by the two fires. Hegeman's loss is covered by an insurance of \$80,000.

The ground floor of 114, which is occupied by Thomas Loton, was slightly damaged by water, and several billiard and pool tables were ruined. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Both buildings are owned by the estate of J. W. Southack.

The cable cars were blocked for nearly an hour by the fire.

# JAMES E. LITTLE'S WIDOW.

Two Claimants to the Title-His Brother

Opposing the Huntington One. HUNTINGTON, Jan. 30.-It will be remembered that the death of James E. Little of this place, early in November, caused a sensation because hisnephew, I. W. Little, said he had been poisoned with morphine administered by the wo man with whom he was living as his wife.

The nephew also denounced the woman as an adventuress, who had caused Mr. Little's estrangement from his lawful wife who, he said, was living in thio. He endeavored to have a post-mortem examination of the body held, but the dead man's friends objected and the remains were buried vithout an autorsy in the fluntington rural cemetery. The sympathy of the village neople was all with the regulad winds all. little need was pals to the nephew's story.

Hobert Little, a brother of James E. Little, came here yesterday, and with him was a woman whom he introduced as Mrs. James E. Little, the lawful wife of the dead man. He says he is interested in the matter simply because he wants to see the lawful wife get her dower right in the estate.

Lawfer Charles Young has been retained, and will at once begin proceedings to set aside any transfer of property which James E. Little made to the woman with whom he was living. A long legal fight is expected, and the village people lock forward with interest to the decision that will tell which of the contestants is Mrs. James E. Little. an adventuress, who had caused Mr. Little's

# SWALLOWED A YALE KEY.

The Doctors Keeping McCann on a Light

Thomas McCann, who says he lives in this city, is in the City Hospital at Newark, puzrling the doctors there. He wants them to find a key which he lost on Monday. He says that he was walking along Bank street with a Yale latch key in his mouth and it suddenly disappeared. He thinks that it slipped down his throat, and since he was put to bed in the hospital he has believed that the irregular edge of the little key has been causing dis-

edge of the little key has been causing dis-turbances internally.

He is kept warm and comfortable, and he differs with the doctors only in thinking that they are wrong in insisting that he shall be kept on light diet. McCann reluses to believe that a hearity meal will endanger his case, and he wants more food than they are willing to give him. He will be kept in the hospital for a day or two and watched carefully. If it is found necessary the physicians will use herole methods to recover the key.

# THEY LIKE THE ST. GAUDENS MEDAL

Resolutions of the Executive Committee of the National Sculpture Society. The Executive Committee of the National Sculpture Society has passed the following resolutions to be referred to the meeting of the society on Feb. 12:

the society on Feb. 12:

Keword, That it is the opinion of the National Sculpture Society that the objections made by the Sanaja committee to the mide figure on the medal designed by Augusta St. isandent for the World's Commissa Exposition are invarranted, and that said figure as presented on the medal is in every way unplied totals.

Kennet, That if changes is works of art are ordered, then such changes about be made under the immedia Ac direction of the artist.

\$1.815 Lost from W. H. Crane's Pocket. William H. Crane, the actor, is looking to \$1.815 which became lost or strayed or was stolen from an inside pocket of his overcoat on

Monday morning. Mr. Crane started to attend a rehearsal and put the money in his pocket, intending to de-posit it in the bank. When he got to the theatre he noticed that a button was gone from his overgost.

He told his valet, William Bell, to take the coat to a tailors' and have the button sewed on. The coat was ready when reheares was over, but when Mr. Crane looked for his money it had disappeared.

The valet knew nothing about it, and the tailor declared he had not seen it. Crane sent word to Felice Headquarters, and lettertive Mctleskey is trying to help him recover his money. put the money in his pocket, intending to de-

Five-dollar Fire at the Manhattan Club. The members of the Manhattan Club who were excited when it became known that a himner was afire. They rushed around the house, and one sent a boy to send in an alarm. The firemen arrived in short order and found the lire on the second floor. The woodwork around the chimney had been amouldering. The fire was over in a few moments and \$50 will repair the damage.

#### Col. Fink Challenges Senator Boyd. DENYER, Jan. 30.-Col. A. C. Fisk this evening

ent by Jar Cook, Jr. a challenge to Senator Boyd to fight a duel. This was sent as a re-sult of the attack made upon Col. Fisk's char-acter by Senator Boyd in the Senate chamber

Waterbury Wants No Income Tox. WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 30 .- The Waterbury Board of Trade to-night unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the imposition of an income tax and sent copies to the Con-

Mr. Childs Without Perer.

Pull addition of the American Pull and the State of the Market of the Market of the Market of the State of th Beadicaton & Worrs's "Importal Base"

QUIGG AND STRAUS CHOSEN.

DEMOCRATS LOSE ONE SEAT IN CON-GRESS AND SAFE ONE.

uigg Over Brows, 984; Straus Over Sigrist, 4,687-A Light Vote-A Failing Of in Democratic Strength of 11 Per Cent, in the Fourteenth and & Per Cent, to the Fife teenth. Natther of the New Congressmen Will Have a Vote on the Wilson Bill.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, M. C., Republican, and Isidor Straus, M. C., Democrat, are the net re-suit of yesterday's special election in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress districts. Mr. Quigg is chosen by a plurality of 984 to succeed Col. John B. Fellows, Democrat, was elected in 1892 by a plurality of 8,825. The plurality of Mr. Straus over Frederick W. Sigriat is 4,687, Ashbel P. Fitch, Democrat. was elected in the same district in 1892 by a plurality of 11.800k



ISIDOR STRAUS, DEM.

The canvass in both districts was made on the tariff issue, with the hard times as an ineldent counting against the party in power, and in the Fourteenth district a special drive was made against Col. William L. Brown, the Democratic candidate, on the score of his atti-tude toward certain measures in which labor unions were interested while he was in the State Senate. Here are the returns: FOURTKENTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

Anembly Boses, Quego, De Leon, Rosco

MERCEONIC M.	Art riming	VIT-3534	Alt NAME TO STATE WAS A CORP. OF TAXABLE		
18	DAME.	R.p.	28	15	Post.
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2.9	2.011	4317	122	779	23
24	2 574	8.174	10/2	Fine	2.2
			97.00	119	-
Totals	12,582	13,586	959	252	233
Total vote, 2 Total vote, 15 man, Rep., 17 That is, of th two elections	442 Fel	lows over	Ulman.	984. 26,267. 8,825. Ildates I	the
with the same of t			- 1	882. ·	1894.
Democrat.	h.n.s.ws.x.+++	+2344(44184)		.70	46.10
Republican					
			ACC. 11 1966	- ches	40,71

108 113 103 107 107 15,890 10,703 85/1 854 595 

Democrate 8.504 8.505

One remarkable feature of the election is the evidence which it affords of the different ways different classes of voters are affected by various circumstances. In the brown-stone Twenty-first and Twenty-third Assembly districts there was a failing off in the Republican pluralities of 1863, when State inseus controlled, and in the tenement-house and manufacturing districts like those of the extreme east and west sides there was a heavy slump yesterday in Democratic pluralities.

Every effort was made by Tammany Hall to keep the Democratis in line for the ticket, and it did remarkably well. But there were many Democrate who did not go to the polis. In Republican election districts something like seventy-five per cent. of the registered vote was cast, but in the Democratic districts the percentage was only from sixty to sixty-live. It is noticeable that the Republican Twenty-third and Twenty-first districts, which opposed Mr. Quigg's candidacy, show a falling off in Republican pluralities from 1865 out of proportion to the decrease in the vote cast. Mr. Quigg is with the Tribme and the Milholland movement against the Union League erganization plan, which is backed by the organizations in the two districts named.



LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, EXP.

The election was a quiet one, and few arrests were made. A Republican poil worker in the Iwenty-lith district and a Tamman man in he Twenty-eighth were taken into custody or working within the 150 feet limit of a poiling place. Both were discharged in the Haram Court.

ong place. Both were discussive.

em Court.
Candidate Straus was at Police Headquarters with Highard Croker when the polls were closed and remained there until it became evident that he was elected. Candidate Brown received the returns at the Pontiac Club in Amsterdam javenue. Candidate Quing at Re-publican District Leader John Reisenweber's place in Eighth avenue, and Candidate Sigrist at his headquarters, 147 East Ninety-third atreet.

street.
When the first return came into the Quigg headquarters in the Columbus Club. on Broadway, near Fifty-seventh street. Hilly Leary, the Justing manager of the Hepublican candidate's campaign, shouted. "Hooray! Quigg's elected!" date's campaign, showed. Interest quase's elected?"

The return was from the Twenty-fourth Flection district of the Nineteenth Assembly district, which gave Meyer 20 for Secretary of State last fail, against 50 for Palmer. The return showed that Quigg had carried the election district by 61 to 40. Other returns from the same Assembly district came in showing that Quigg was carrying districts by pluralities ranging from 15 to 50, which were carried for Maynard for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

the Court of Appeals.

That settles it, said Manager Leary.
"Maynard lost this Congress district last fall.

my own election is spoiled by the news I get that Col. Brown has been defeated. It is too bad that he should be beaten, and I cannot understand how his defeat could have been accomplished. I cannot see why, with the same tsaue in both districts. I should have been elected and Col. Brown should fall of election. I did nothing but talk on the tariff issue through the exampaign. The Democracy has gone into power in the pation on that issue on two occasions, and it would have been cowardly not to stand by the party platform. That is the issue which I maintained. I am in favor of the Wilson bill, not because it is the measure which I would rather have seen adopted but because it is the best which was can hope to have now. I should have favored a stronger measure, but a stronger measure was considered injudistronger measure was considered injudi

a stronger measure was considered haudreious.

Mr. Straus and that he hoped that he would be able to vote for the Wilson bill, but as it will be quite ten days before the vote will be canvassed, his wish will not be gratified. He will be paired with Mr. Quieg, who is going to Washington to-night to show himself as a sample of what the Wilson bill may do next fall. Mr. Quieg sent this acknowledgment last night:

It is as much yours as mine,

It is a work your as mine.

It is as work your as mine.

Candidate Sigrist said: "Next November when the workingmen know more about the workings of the Wilson bill, we will return a liepublican from this Congress district."

Col. Brown took his defeat philosophically and received condolences in the Fontiac Club. It is not a matter of bread and butter with me "he said. I do not consider the result a reflection on me or on the policy of the Democratic party. It is due to the prevaiing distribution of party. It is due to the prevaiing distribution of maccount of the business depression.

Mr. Hichard Croker would add nothing to what he said before election regarding the endangering of the election of Massrs. Brown and Straus, by hitching the income tax to the Wilson bill.

I have no statement to make regarding the result of the elections," was all necould be got to say last night.

GEN, CASSIUS CLAY'S OATH,

God Defend the Right In These Days of Erroneous Taxation Methods,

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30. - The taxpayers of Kentucky are required to sign a printed oath after making up their tax lists. Gon, Cassius M. Clay of Whitehall, after erasing this, wrote and signed the following of his own-

The signer solemnly swears that the railway corporations of the State and the nation have taken possession of the highways and exercise on him and his lands and personal estate unlimited power of taxation when he has no repre-sentation, and their decrees are enforced by a hireling army under the name of detectives, using force without orders from State or nation: that on the 18th day of September, 1852, he had not made a dollar on his personal and real estate, but, on the contrary, had expended several hundred dollars in the payment of his laborers: that he has nothing that he can sell at a profit, and having been reduced from alluence to poverty, while honestly working for a living, and paid all to the usurping railways and their allies, the plutocracy of the United States, he is unable and protests against paying anything more to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or to the United States of America, except under forcible compulsion, until the once republic resumes the libertles inherited by our fathers. And God defend the right." tectives, using force without orders from

### TILLMAN'S RAIDS CONTINUE,

Armed Constables and Police Go About the Work in Military Style.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.-About 2 o'clock this afternoon a battallon of whiskey constabies heavily armed swooped down upon the saloon of Fred McKay in Market street, iwhich had already been raided three times. As usual they found nothing but sarsaparilla

for sate. The aid was peculiar for the mili-tary manner in which it was conducted. A platoon of fifteen heavily armed policemen accompanied the constables, and deploying

companied the constables, and deploying across Market street, which was very crowded, awept everybody out of the street. The Washington Light Infantry were not called out.

During the raid a man named Marks, an employee of Mchay, ordered the constables out of the store. They responded by drawing their guns, and Marks was speedily sent to the police station. About the same time, but in another part of the city, F. H. Howard, a citizen, who was standing on the sidewalk was accosted by R. H. Pepper, one of the constables. Drawing his revolver, he ordered Howard to move on. Pepper will be arrested on the charge of attempted assult with a deadly weapon, but if convicted will be nardoned, of course, by Gov. Tillman. Three persons charged with leading the riot on Wednesday last were arrested to-day and gave bonds for their appearance.

# FEARED BOB HILLIARD'S RAGE.

The Stage Manager Bidn't Want to Be Killed," and Went to the Police, BALTIMORE, Jan. 30 .- Actor Robert Hilliard, who plays the leading role in the "Sleep Walker," which began its American career at Harris's Academy last night, lost his temper between the first and second acts. E. J. Lawler, another actor and stage manager, rang the curtain down at the end of the first act so quickly that it spoiled Mr. Hilliard's climax, quickly that it spoiled Mr. Hilliard's climax, and he made a dash for the stage manger with the expressed intention of "killing" him. Lawler takes the part of the bruiser in the play, but in real life he stands in wholesome dread of Hilliard, and made a dash for the street in stage costume, sending for his street costume and domining his clothes in an areaway where the wind whistled. He then applied to the police for protection and was told to come this morning for a warrant. The case came up for a hearing this afternoon, but Hilliard apologized and said he did not really mean to send Lawler to eternity. The case was dismissed and the thestrical management paid the costs.

# MISS STEWART RELENTED

On Learning this Her Lover Burried House

Marawan, N. J., Jan. 180,-Charlen B. Clark, the young Postmaster of Atlantic Highlands, left home four months ago leaving no clue to his whereabouts, has returned. He was engaged to Miss Dora Stewart, but the lovers had a misunderstanding and in a spirit

lovers had a misunderstanding and in a spirit of pique the engagement was broken. Clark felt it keeniy and went awar. All efforts to trace him were fruitless.

Finally, however, Miss Stewart relented and united her efforts with those of Clark's friends to find him. Clark had in fact gone to Fiorida. While there he read in a New York paper of his swestheart's change of mind, and he returned at once, reaching home last night. He was gladly welcomed by Miss Stewart, and the couple will be married at an early date.

fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and fired cash is six-pound shell she was fired cash by sacident from the fired she was fired cash in the fired a six-pound shell she was fired cash in the fired a six-pound shell she was fired cash in the fired a six-pound shell she was fired cash in th

THRUST A REVOLFER IN HER FACE, A Daylight Highway Robbery la Chicago in the Busiest of Streets.

Currento, Jan. 30,-Mrs. Augusta Gebret was clock this afternoon when she was suddenly stopped. A man placed a revolver at her "Give me your money," demanded the

Scores of people gathered around them. Mrs. Gehret handed her hand bag to the man Mrs. Cehret handed her hand bag to the man, of whom everybody seemed to be afraid. Dr. Charles West runned across the atrect and took the revolver from the robber, and the palies acon arrested the man. He said his name was locard Martin. He worked for several months. It is thought that he is insane.

# IN DEFENCE OF OUR RIGHTS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADMIRAL BENHAM SENDS A SHOT INTO THE REBEL PLAUSHIP AT RIO.

Da Gama Pires on American Merchantmen and Gets a Lesson in Pottteness-Our Crniner Detroit Sends a Six-pound Shot Into the Guanalian and the Insurments Are Then Enger for Peace and Get It-There May Be Trouble Yet, Though-Da Gama Wanted to Escape All His file by Marrendering to Benham-His Young Officers Bitterly Oppose the Idea-The Situation.

bark Julia Rolling, Capt. Kishne, from Baltimore, and the American schooner Mille J. H., Capt. Suttis, from New York, were fired on by the insurgents during a night foray last week. Admiral Saldanha da Gama, the commander of the insurgent forces here, visited Bear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could with impunity fire upon American vessels. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fieet no matter in what part of the harbor they might

happen to be.
Admiral da Gama protested sgainst this decision, but finally apparently yielded the point.

On Saturday the American bark Amy, Capt. Blackford, from Baltimore, the American bark Good News, Capt. Myrick, also from Baltimore, and the Julia Rollins gave notice that they were going to the Saudre piers. Admiral da Gama learned of this and on Sunday he noti-fied Admiral Benham that if the three vessels attempted to go to the plers referred to he would fire on them.

Admiral Benham at once replied that the vessels could go to the piers if they wanted to and that he would send the Detroit to protect them. If the Detroit could not furnish sufficient protection every vessel of the American squadron would be employed in the work of protection.

and armed merchantmen proceeded to the place where the American vessels were lying at anchor, and hovered about them, apparently waiting for them to get under way, when they would fire upon them. There was great activity displayed on board the American war ships, and soon the sharp tones of the boatswains' whistles could be

Early yesterday morning five insurgent tugs

action. At 5 o'clock the Detroit hoisted her anchors and with shotted guns steamed in beside tha insurgent war ships Trajano and Guanabara, both of which were lying close to the Good News. As the Detroit took up her position a musket was fired from the Guanabara at the

heard piping the crews to clear the ships for

The Detroit at once fired a six-pound shot across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter vessel replied with what is supposed to have been a blank cartridge. The Detroit then turned one of her guns upon the Guana-bara and seat a small shell into her stern post, and was on the point of delivering a broadside at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara sig-

at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara sig-nalled that she would stop firing.

In the mean time an American citizen G. M.
Ecilins, who has acted as the agent of Admiral da Gama in the arbitration negotiations, has visited all three of the American merchant, men and offered to have them towed at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the ploys. This the Cartains of the merto the piers. This the Captains of the mark chantmen agreed to. This arrangement was reported to Admiral da Gama on beard his flagship, the Liberdade. He then saids "It is too late. The glass is broken. I must

yleid to this foreign fleet of superior force, I will resign and give my sword to the American Admiral." Later in the day Admiral da Gama called a council of his officers, expecting that all of them would seek an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. It was said at the council that Admiral Benham had offered Admiral da

Gama and his officers asylum on board of the American war ships. What the final result of the trouble between the fleets will be is not known, but there is one thing that Is evident to everybody, and that is that the American merchant vessels are protected in every part of the bay.

Admiral Benham said last night that Admiral da Gama, by his failure to surrender, had lost an easy way out of his trouble. He added: "However, that is nothing to me, but we

have established our principle." A conflict between the American and insurgent fleets is still possible. Admiral da Gama is angry because the younger insurgent of cers are eager to fight. The Admiral said to the United Press correspondent to-day: would be better to be conquered by a foreign

power than to yield later to Peixoto."

The tug and launches promised to the bark Good News were not furnished. The insurgent steamer Parabyba anchored in a threatening position near her this morning, and may fire when she starts in to-morrow. In that case a serious conflict is inevitable. The situation was extremely delicate yes-

terday when the Detroit was beside the Good News. The Guanabara and Traisno had their guns loaded and aimed on all the American vesnels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ram the Lietroit. The Guanabara and Trajano together have eight splendid rifles; but when the Detroit fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and

Admiral Benham said to-day: "If Admiral da Guma was contending for any principle or position in which any civilized nation would

sustain him, he ought to make a fight; but he is wrong in law everywhera."

The commander of the Austrian warship has asked Rear Admiral Benham to be allowed to help in case of a fight. The German naval officers applaud Benham. The English officers naturally are in opposition, while not denying

that Benham's position is lawful. Benham now has two propositions regarding arbitration, but he will not reveal them. A at present improbable. While angry at his decision, the insurgents comment upon Benham's great courtesy and tact in the

"That satiles it." and Manager Learn. "Maynard loat this Congress district last fall. Brown can't catch us."

He shained his time a little later when Gito Irving Wise came in with returns from the tone menth house sections kept bringing hope, however, until Mr. Quigg was assured of his election and went home to tell his wife about it. Before going he said:

"The campagin was made on the bread and butter issue. The speakers who talked to the bary source people on the Hopeblican side had nothing to say about partisan politics in the ordinary sense of that ferm. They talked about nothing but the Wilson bill.

"During the canvase thousands of Democrate assured me that they were going to vote for me opposed to the tariff politor embodied in the Wilson bill.

"During the canvase thousands of Democrate assured me that they were going to vote for me, and the result of the balloting shows that they did. The contest was a fair one, and the result of the sairly shows that they goed on the House of the public will. It is the solver second thought of the people on the insurgation of the public will be believed by a good majority over hoof. Beginned to propose the sair.

Bristaus said: "The pleasure I felt over his believed to be a proposed to the laterial politics and the public as."

The said his name was Monath, his with thought that he is insurged that in the substant from the confinence of the work of the second of the conflict of the was made on the bread and the result of the sair if politics embodied in the Wilson bill.

The campagin was made on the bread and nothing to take people of this great industrial city of New York to Brazil in the Wilson bill.

When the said the vessel is the reference of the testing politics in the ordinary sense of the fermion of the sain of

passing Slogel, Cooper & Co.'s big store at ! stranger.

Copposits, 1894, by the Could Press. RIO DE JUNEIRO, Jan. 30.-The American